

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds of Sedgewick county, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

FRANK W. WRIGHT.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**  
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLEVIATES ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

*Castoria*  
The only safe and reliable  
laxative for infants and children.

**Exchange Stables** at Orlando and Stillwater. Make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points. Also do a general livery business. Traveling men's patronage solicited. SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

We are now making the new finish cabinet photo for \$2.50 a dozen. This price is not duplicated in Kansas. Baldwin's, Leading Artists. 92-4t

Among the famous aerialists with Ringling Brothers' Worlds Greatest show this season are the world-famous Fisher Family, the DeComas, the wonderful Picardos and many other remarkable mid-air specialists.

**LOST**—A black wrap with silk yoke, trimmed with jet and lace, and a cashmere frill embroidered and trimmed with silk fringe. A suitable reward will be paid if it is returned to Mrs. J. M. Knapp, at Hotel Plaza. 102-4t

**Notice to Teachers.**  
The teachers of the grade schools are directed not to use any of the common school books heretofore in use in the schools, except the drawing books, until further notice from the board through this office. FRANK R. DYER, Superintendent. 102

**REDUCED RATES TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS EAST VIA ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.**

*Castoria*  
The only safe and reliable  
laxative for infants and children.

Deal only where you are honestly treated. Any storekeeper who tries to give you a substitute for what you demand is not treating you honestly and you should take your trade elsewhere.

(Published Sept. 15, 1897.)

**ORDINANCE NO. 1446.**  
An ordinance regulating riding of bicycles upon the public streets and sidewalks of the City of Wichita.

Section 1. That it is hereby declared unlawful for any person to ride a bicycle upon or along any of the public streets or sidewalks of the City of Wichita, other than street crossings, at a greater rate of speed than eight (8) miles per hour. And it shall be unlawful for any person to ride a bicycle along or over any street crossing in said city at a greater rate of speed than four (4) miles per hour.

Sec. 2. That it is hereby declared unlawful for any person to ride a bicycle upon or along any of the sidewalks of the City of Wichita, when the public streets of said city are in a passable condition for bicycle riding. And it is further provided that when the public streets of said city shall be in an unsafe condition from any cause for bicycle riding, the sidewalks or the unpaved streets of said city may be used for that purpose in the manner hereinafter stated. When using sidewalks for bicycle riding the rider is required, under all circumstances, not to pass any pedestrian that may be walking upon the sidewalk in the same or opposite direction, without dismounting. And it is hereby declared unlawful for any person riding a bicycle, to pass any pedestrian on any sidewalk while the corporate limits of said city while riding upon such bicycle.

Sec. 3. That it is hereby declared unlawful for bicycle riders to ride upon any street in the corporate limits of the city, by three or more abreast.

Sec. 4. That it is hereby made the duty of all persons who shall ride a bicycle upon the public streets or sidewalks of said city, to place or cause to be placed and firmly attached to the bicycle, a bell, known as a bicycle bell which the rider of such bicycle is required to use as an alarm, so as to give notice to pedestrians of the approach of such bicycle. The rider is further required to use the alarm bell at a distance of not less than twenty-five feet from any street crossing of said city, which the rider may approach or cross.

Sec. 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after its publication in the Wichita Daily Eagle.

Approved September 14, 1897.  
FINLAY ROSS, Mayor.

Attest: H. T. KRAMER, City Clerk.

(Published Sept. 15, 1897.)

**ORDINANCE NO. 1446.**

An ordinance providing for the issuance of an internal improvement bond to pay for the construction of sidewalks. It is ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Wichita, Kansas:

Section 1. That an internal improvement bond in the sum of two hundred and thirty-five and 20/100 dollars (\$235.20) be issued to Bulla and Smith or bearer, to pay for permanent sidewalks constructed under the direction of the city council and in the manner provided by law, as per bills of Bulla and Smith, filed, allowed and approved on the 13th day of September, 1897. Said bond shall be dated Sept. 13, 1897, and shall bear interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable at the fiscal agency of the state of Kansas, in the city of New York, on the 15th of September, 1898.

Said bond shall be denominated Internal Improvement Bond No. 4. Series "B" and shall mature in one year from date of issuing and shall be signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk, with the seal of the city impressed thereon.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after its publication in the Wichita Daily Eagle.

Approved September 14th day of September, 1897.

FINLAY ROSS, Mayor.

Attest: H. T. KRAMER, City Clerk.

## Told in Fewest Words

Charlotte, ex-empress of Mexico, is at Brussels, so dangerously ill that her death is feared at any moment.

The president has appointed Daniel B. Hainer of Pennsylvania, United States district attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hainer was formerly a member of congress.

The bank of Durrand, Illinois, assigned yesterday, and the failure of the hard-ware firm of Geary & Christin, of Durrand, immediately followed. No statement of assets or liabilities are filed.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has notice from the Federation's organizer at Elwood, Ill., that the tin plate workers' scale presented by the union had been signed and that the strike had ended in a victory for the workers.

Floods in the vicinity of Val de Pras, Spain, thirty miles south of Ciudad Real, on the Jaboral river, have done a great deal of injury. About 100 houses have been inundated, many families have been completely ruined, a number of people have been drowned and the damage is estimated at 200,000 pounds.

P. P. Carleton & Co., commission men of 206 North Third street, St. Louis, were sued for about \$20,000 by the failure, Monday, of the Reserve Commission company of Chicago, and will close temporarily until they can make arrangements for the new Chicago correspondents. Two other small concerns were caught for trifling amounts.

A fire at Iron Mountain, California, yesterday destroyed property belonging to the Mountain Copper company valued at nearly \$300,000. Two men employed in the compressor room are believed to have lost their lives. Among the buildings burned were the residence of Superintendent F. E. Wilson, the assay house, the oil house, the reading room and a row of seven cottages. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The secretary of war has appointed a board of engineers to proceed at once to Savannah, Ga., to investigate certain reports that work upon the river and harbor improvements on Savannah river and Cumberland Sound under the direction of Captain Oberlin M. Carter of the engineer corps, has not been done according to the project of the department. There is no statement of irregularity in the accounts of Captain Carter, but a charge of departure from the authorized plans of the department.

An American lady, Mrs. J. W. Field, residing at the Hermine, East Grinstead, Sussex, was burned to death yesterday. Mrs. Field was in the habit of locking herself in her bedroom. At 3 o'clock in the morning a servant heard Mrs. Field crying for help. Proceeding to the latter's room the servant found the apartment filled with smoke and was driven back. She made repeated efforts to save her mistress, but they were all futile. The house was gutted and the remains of Mrs. Field were burned to a cinder.

## TRAIL MAKING IN ALASKA

Some of the Difficulties Which Esset Public Improvements There.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 13.—John U. Smith, United States commissioner at Dyes, writes to the Evening Telegram in this city under date of September 5. He says:

"The air is full of all sorts of business schemes. There are representatives of many moneyed corporations here flurrying on tramways and railroads. The right of way is what sticks them all. Alaska is a great country, but it is very hard to get a title to more of it than you can spread yourself over.

"The trails ought to be improved which could be done at small expense and would be a great public improvement, but Alaska's laws are so limited that no one can even get the right to make a trail or get a right of way for a road.

"The matter has come before me semi-officially. I have ruled that only a bridge can become private property under a squatter's right of possession, and that no individual can construct a trail. If any one builds a bridge he can charge toll thereon or keep people off it.

"The men at Dyes and Skagway are the most peaceable and law-abiding that I have met—a great deal more so than I expected. There have been a few fights, but under the provocation of the elements it is a wonder they get along as well as they do. There have appeared in some papers a few sensational articles that have made mountains out of nothing.

"The Skagway trail has been closed by the miners themselves in order that all may turn out and improve it, and those who did not know of the arrangement have been stopped by those at work, but no serious trouble has occurred.

"The miners are not getting over the Skagway pass as lively as at Dyes. It is a longer route and the trail is new and muddy. There has consequently sprung up quite a town at Skagway of those who have decided to stay over until spring.

## CATS AND THE MONKEY

Ancient Fable Illustrated in the Oakland Water Front Case.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The celebrated Oakland water front case was decided by the supreme court today. The opinion was written by Chief Justice Beatty and contains about 45,000 words.

It goes into all the intricacies of the case, and carefully considers all arguments of the conflicting claimants. The greater portion of the water front is declared to be the property of the state of California. A small part is awarded to the Oakland Water Front company, but the city of Oakland gets nothing.

**SALT RHEUM**  
Most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CURA SOAP, a simple application of CURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, and a full dose of CURA PILLS, the greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, when all else fails.

**Aticura**  
FALLING HAIR  
Cured by CURA PILLS.

## IN LIEU OF DEATH

HOW A GOOD INDIAN HAS BEEN MADE OUT OF GERONIMO.

His Reputation for Blood Down in New Mexico Seems Improbable When the Quiet Old Red Skin is Studied at His Oklahoma Home—How He Has Been Managed and How He Takes Life at the Present Time—The White Man Who Nourishes Him—Interesting Sketch From Fort Sill.

Fort Sill, O. T., Sept. 14.—To travel through Arizona and hear the people talk of Geronimo, the Apache arch-fiend, who if he set foot in the territory would be hanged for murder without the formality of a trial is impressive. But to pass up into Oklahoma and find this same Geronimo putting in his honest eight hours of work daily as a farmer in the fields, and at intervals donning his uniform as a United States scout and presenting himself with the other scouts for inspection, is still more so. It marks a distinct epoch in the history of the relations between the government and the Indians.

Most Indian outbreaks have been the result of a situation which, in a measure at least, justified them. To go upon the warpath is sometimes the only means left to a tribe for calling the attention of the government and the people sharply to the wrongs it has been suffering. Other causes find a type in the last campaign of Chief Joseph, who, after the government had wickedly removed the Nez Perces to a region where they died like sheep smitten with murrain, led his people across the country on a march which has perhaps never been paralleled in military history, and which need not have cost a single human life but for the folly of his pursuers.

No excuse seems, however, to have been urged or sought in the case of Geronimo. He was simply troubled with what the Indians call a bad heart; and all his savage impulses stimulated by the obvious terror of the white communities which he threatened, he went on his career of plunder, rape and bloodshed till General Miles cornered him and induced him to surrender. Realizing what the incensed state of local feeling would lead to if Geronimo and his Chiricahua band were allowed to remain within reach of the people he had terrorized, Miles hurried them away to a place where they would be safe as prisoners of war till the governor could decide what to do with them.

The next few years were passed, as will be remembered, in Florida and Alabama, under more or less close confinement. Finally in the fall of 1894, the war department issued an order for their removal to Fort Sill, a military post in Oklahoma, where they passed under the care of Captain Hugh L. Scott of the Seventh Cavalry.

It was an unexpressed task at which to set the Captain. The idea of bringing these savages into Oklahoma was violently opposed by the white population already settled there. The officers and troops at the post were not at all predisposed in favor of their new neighbors who had a bad name everywhere and the charge of such a band parading too much of the nature of mere police duty to please the strictly military taste.

But the outlook for converting this gang of outlaws to respectability was not encouraging at first. But Captain Scott had his own notions, and he persevered with them. He was fortunate in the one respect of having the War Department to deal with, as that department, always presuming that an army officer is a gentleman and a man of honor, entrusts his men with far less red tape than the civil department, which transacts his business on the apparent theory that every agent is either an incompetent or a thief.

After assuring himself that the Apache prisoners were to make their permanent home at Fort Sill, Captain Scott resolved to provide them with houses. For this purpose he had them divided into groups of villages, according to kindred or tribal friendship. The head man of each group and ordered to select, within certain boundaries, a site for his village, having reference to both its scenic and its sanitary attractions. The village system was adopted for various reasons, chief among which was the fact that the Apache, through lack of water, is not fit for agriculture, but only for grazing, and stock raising. The idea kept on a large common range; the impracticability of separate and scattered farms was therefore obvious. Other considerations were the greater content of the Indians when in close companionship with their relatives in their leisure hours, and the greater ease of inspecting their condition and controlling their movements.

The model selected by Captain Scott for his houses was that known as "two poles and a passage." The small cottages are under one roof, but an open space as broad as either of the cottages is left between them. Doors from the two cottages open upon the passage. The advantage of this arrangement in a country where the sun beats down in mid-summer with parching fierceness, and where trees and shrubs are almost unknown is that it affords a shady outdoor spot in connection with the dwelling. The Indian family that occupies the double cottage has domestic work during the day—washing, preparing the food for cooking, etc.—which can be done better in the open air than inside, and here it can be done in the shade and with comparative comfort. At other times, when the men are in from the fields and taking their rest, this is a favorite place for their social enjoyment. The passage, moreover, is required to be kept in as neat condition as any other part of the premises and it does away with the multitude of ramshackle open-air shelters which usually make the neighborhood of a government cabin on an Indian reservation look so un tidy and forlorn.

To build the cabins it was necessary to have wood and labor. The Indians were utterly ignorant of the use of tools; but under the instructions of a patient white mechanic they were soon taught enough to cut sticks on the nearest timber land and dress them into shape. Then they acted as so many hands, and in a competent white direction, in framing and raising their houses, closing them in, roofing, and painting them. The Indian is a natural mechanic, and these Apaches proved apt pupils as soon as Captain Scott had convinced them that as prisoners of war they were obliged to do what their captors demanded, and that they would find their highest comfort and profit in working for themselves. Now they have got their houses, and have been quartered in them long enough to give them a thorough trial, the more intelligent Indians appear to have settled down to the notion that their present mode of living is an improvement

on the old nomadic existence. Even those who are not yet converted have all evened up their minds to the silent resignation to their greatest safety, and they live their lives and go about their daily work with at least the outward appearance of contentment.

On the bottom lands and along the edges of a creek, the Indians have their garden patches and cultivated crops. Such water as is used has to be brought by hand from the creek. They raise corn for roasting ears, melons and cantaloupes, etc. Such of their surplus garden products as are good enough, they peddle at the neighboring fort and among the white mechanics and others living on the outskirts. The great crop for the bottom lands in so dry a region is Kaffir corn. Captain Scott has added to his military accomplishments those of a practical farmer. He studies the agricultural reports and the local farm newspapers as diligently as he used to study his tactics. Some time ago he became convinced that the soil and climate of Fort Sill were well adapted to Kaffir corn, and made some experiments, which amply justified his conclusions. This crop furnishes both human food and forage for stock. The grain is developed in the head, and is a nutritious breadstuff, and, besides the grain, the stalks and leaves can be fed to animals like those of the ordinary corn.

Fort Sill is situated on a rectangular reservation supposed to run due east and west. The surveyors who plotted it out evidently did not allow for the variations of the needle, however, and the lines actually run slightly west-by-north and east-by-south. The reservation is on land belonging to the Kiowas and Comanches. It was only by their permission, procured through the friendly offices of Captain Scott, whom they knew and trusted, that the Apache prisoners were allowed to plant there. Recently, owing to the necessity for a larger tract for grazing purposes, Captain Scott procured the consent of the Kiowas and Comanches to the addition of some 50,000 acres to the Fort Sill reservation, and President Cleveland made the addition by an executive order. The new parts are rectangular, and are added to either end of the original reservation, but following the corrected township lines. The addition at the east end runs north and south, and that at the other end east and west, so that the whole tract resembles a figure seven laid over on its side. As the government will in due course abandon Fort Sill as a military post, it is hoped that Congress will appropriate money for the purchase of the whole figure seven so that the Apaches, now so well on the road toward civilization, may hold all the ground they have gained and be encouraged to advance further. As there are still unsettled questions in connection with the future of the Kiowas and Comanches, it has been deemed best to let this matter lie over for the present.

The prairie included in the Apache sub-reservation is a pasture-land alone. On a severe soil, it grows a native grass, when long enough in cut, can be burned into a very fair quality of hay. So Captain Scott has taken his Apaches into the hay market, and they have been successful bidders on a good-sized government contract for supplying the stables at Fort Sill. Meanwhile, the Indians are getting their substance from the pasture, and are beginning to attend carefully to the buying of the stock, which, though comparing unfavorably in point of size with some of the big-boned animals of the northern latitude, are good of their kind and the best which can be successfully bred in this neighborhood. The Chiricahua band are treated as a whole as a member of the Kiowa and Comanche association. This gives them the protection afforded by the association's inspection system in against the introduction of diseased animals into their herds, and also the aid of detectives who are engaged in hunting down and punishing cattle thieves. The cattle, as they increase, will be used in part for the subsistence of their owners, and the surplus will be sent to market at Kansas City.

A judicious course of instruction, including both practical and theoretical lessons, Captain Scott has contrived to teach his Apaches something about the value of a dollar. This is no easy task with a barbarous people, accustomed to live only from hand to mouth, and knowing nothing of trade except when they are hungry, and it was impracticable to find food or seal it, they could sometimes get by bartering anything they happened to have. They have a package for a loaf, a salt blanket for a handful of dried meat. But a better idea can be drummed into the minds even of savages if one has tact and patience. When these Chiricahua began to discover how convenient was to have a little ready money on hand—how much more they could get for a coin than for the equivalent of coin in any form except cash—they had taken their first step. The effect of peddling their vegetables was in itself a revelation. Another was in store when Captain Scott procured a well boring machine and taught the Indians how to use it. They were then shown the wisdom of taking care of a good piece of machinery, since they were not only enabled to bore for all the village wells, but could earn money by going among the Kiowas and Comanches and among the whites outside and boring wells on contract. Other mechanical implements have been added to the plant from time to time. The latest purchase was a couple of hay balers. These are used in preparing the hay for delivery under the terms of their contract, and will become the permanent property of the Indians, to be preserved and used in future years.

## BERNHARDT'S NARROW ESCAPE

Nearly Crushed by a Boulder and Nearly Engulfed by the Sea.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Figaro today says that Sarah Bernhardt recently had a narrow escape from death at Belle Isle. En-Mer, department of Morbihan, was endeavoring to reach the seashore via the cliffs. After descending a short distance Mme. Bernhardt was unable to advance or retreat. Her attempts for help attracted the attention of a bather, who climbed up to her side and seized her just as the boulder to which she was clinging broke away, and thus saved her from being crushed to death. The actress and her rescuer lost their footing and rolled down the cliffs to the sea, where they were rescued by a passing boat. While Mme. Bernhardt was only slightly bruised, her rescuer was seriously injured.

## Golf Tournament at Chicago.

Wheaton, Ill., Sept. 13.—The annual tournament of the United States Golf Association began this morning on the links of the Chicago Golf club with the contest for the "Chicago Cup," presented by George Armour. As the first games of the amateur championship do not begin until tomorrow the interest displayed was rather small. Finlay Douglas, his score being 81, Mrs. White made 82.

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

(Official.)  
Wichita, Sept. 13, 1897.

Council met in regular session with Mayor Ross in the chair. Councilmen all present except Daniels and Young. The minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

Councilman Minick made a report on lights. On motion the report was adopted. Councilman Reese asked to have a light placed at bridge across Chisholm creek, on Kellogg street. On motion was referred to light committee.

Barber Asphalt company submitted a proposition to keep certain paved streets in repair from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per square yard. On motion of Councilman Minick the committee was instructed to enter into contract for one year.

Councilman Minick moved that ordinance relating to sidewalks be enforced, and that no repairs be made by contractor where petitions have been granted for permanent walks. Carried.

On motion of Councilman Minick a petition for permanent sidewalk on north side of Oak street, from Main to Topeka avenue was granted.

On motion of Councilman Reese the city engineer was instructed to make all necessary repairs, trim trees, etc., at Hyde park.

On motion of Councilman Handley the fire chief was empowered to lay in supply of hay for the fire department.

Petition for permanent walk on south side of Thirteenth street from Emporia to Topeka was granted, on motion of Councilman Minick.

Claims and accounts read and on motion of Councilman Smith was referred to proper committees.

Petition to open the alley between Wabash and Washington avenues from Central avenue to Elm street. On motion of Councilman Schell the petition was referred to public improvement committee and city engineer.

On motion of Councilman Minick petition for cinder walk five feet wide on north side of Tenth street from Blitting avenue to Main street was granted.

On motion of Councilman Smith a petition for permanent sidewalk on east side of Emporia from Douglas avenue to Third street was granted.

A petition for permanent walk on south side of Douglas avenue from Washington avenue to Hydraulic avenue was read. On motion of Councilman Smith the petition was referred to city attorney.

A letter of acceptance of ordinance No. 1441 by the Wichita Railway, Light and Power company was read and ordered placed on file.

An invitation to mayor and council to meet the national conference of mayors and councilmen at Columbus, Ohio, was read and ordered placed on file.

Reports of city treasurer, police judge, Douglas avenue and Fourth avenue scales was read and on motion of Councilman Minick was referred to city attorney.

An ordinance for issuing an internal improvement bond for payment of new sidewalks to Bulla & Smith for \$235.20 for one year was read. On motion of Councilman Schell the rules were suspended, the ordinance placed on its passage, and on vote was passed.

Ordinance for the regulating of bicycles on the streets and walks was read. On motion of Councilman Minick the rules were suspended, the ordinance placed on its passage and carried.

Councilman Minick asked that an ordinance be drawn up to compel bicycles and vehicles to keep to the right of streets while riding or driving. On motion of Councilman McLean the matter was referred to city attorney.

Ordinance making appropriation for miscellaneous purposes was read. On motion of Councilman Schell the rules were suspended, the ordinance placed on its passage and carried.

On motion of Councilman Minick bids for cinder walks were opened. W. E. Koontz bid for four and five foot cinder walk 74 cents per lineal foot was awarded the contract on narrow walks; Laird & Kesseler's bid on 16-foot wide cinder walk at 12 1/2 cents per lineal foot was awarded contract on wide walks.

On motion of Councilman Smith the mayor appointed a committee consisting of Smith, Schell and Minick to welcome Mr. Bryan on his arrival to the city.

On motion of Councilman Grish the clerk was instructed to advertise for bids on unfinished permanent walks on west side of Emporia from Kellogg to Douglas avenue.

Councilman Handley moved to reconsider the action taken on the application of Dr. Cave for city physician. Carried.

Councilman Handley moved that the application of Dr. Cave for city physician be carried, on vote of 6 ayes and 4 nays.

On motion of Councilman Smith council adjourned.

## FINLAY ROSS, Mayor.

Attest: H. T. KRAMER, City Clerk.

## HAWAII HAS DONE HER PART

Regarding Annexation, According to the Opinion of Lord M. Thurston.

New York, Sept. 13.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"The senate of the national legislature of the republic of Hawaii has by this time ratified the treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

"This assertion was made to your correspondent by Mr. Lorin M. Thurston, charge d'affaires to the United States. Mr. Thurston said that the senate of the Hawaiian Islands had been called to assemble on September 8, and as that body is unanimous for annexation he has no doubt that it has ratified the convention without a dissenting voice. Both the senate and house of representatives of the Hawaiian legislature are pledged for annexation, according to Mr. Thurston. Just before the adjournment of the two houses last year, a joint resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sense of the legislature that the interests of Hawaii demanded her annexation to the United States. This resolution was adopted unanimously. As the completion of the senate and house has not changed since the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Thurston has no doubt that, so far as Hawaii is concerned, all the steps have been taken to accomplish annexation. It is believed in administration circles that the effect of the ratification of the treaty by the Hawaiian senate will be to influence some of the members of the United States senate now in the doubtful column to vote for the convention next session. All that is now necessary is the approval of that body and it is not believed that many members will be willing to shoulder the responsibility of defeating annexation and thus throw Hawaii into the hands of Japan."

The Rev. James G. K. McClure has been elected president of Forest Lake university. He was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1848, graduated from Yale in 1870, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1873. He became pastor of the New Scotland, N. Y., Presbyterian church in 1874, resigning in 1882. After a trip abroad he took charge of the Lake Forest church in 1882 and has since occupied his pulpit.

## Railroad Readers

## HOMESSEKERS EXCURSIONS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

A series of Homeseekers' Excursions has been arranged by the A. T. & S. F. R. at the low rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip. On sale the following dates: August 2nd and 17th, Sept. 7th and 22nd, Oct. 5th and 19th, for points in Arkansas, Arizona, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas, where the one-way rate is \$7.00 or more. Stop-overs allowed on going trip with 15 days. Final return limit 21 days. Call on or address Santa Fe agents for full particulars.

L. R. DELANEY, Agent.

W. J. Black, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Topeka.

## NASHVILLE, TENN., AND RETURN

For the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe will sell daily tickets to Nashville and return at rate of \$35.55 continuous passage in each direction. Final limit November 7th, 1897.

L. R. DELANEY, Agent.

Telephone 129.

Through tickets, baggage checked, maps, time tables and full information about the Santa Fe Route and Frisco Line can be obtained from their ticket office at Douglas avenue station, which is open until 10:40 p. m. every day. All questions cheerfully answered.

L. R. DELANEY, Agent.

## NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 30TH, 1897.

For this occasion, commencing May 20th and continuing daily thereafter to and including October 16th, 1897, the Missouri Pacific railway will sell tickets to Nashville and return for \$35.55, limited for return passage to November 7th, 1897.

The Missouri Pacific railway has two fast express trains daily, making close connection in St. Louis Union depot with trains to Nashville. For particulars call on or address

E. E. BLECKLEY, P. & T. A.

## HOMESSEKERS' EXCURSIONS VIA THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

To points in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas and Louisiana, one fare plus \$2.00 round trip. Tickets on sale July 20th, August 3rd and 17th, September 7th and 21st, October 5th and 19th, good twenty days for return.

HAL S. RAY, D. P. A.,